





# Jig and Courier.

Wheeler & Lynde, Proprietors.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1886.

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That of any other Daily Paper in Maine, East of Portland.  
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The Last Feather upon the Cap of Democracy.

The Message of President Buchanan, transmitting the Lecompton Constitution is in some respects a most remarkable document to emanate from the Chief Magistrate of this Union—but no more remarkable, perhaps, than his previous official communications upon Kansas affairs. It is disingenuous, but only from its glaring perversion of fact, its intense partiality, and its most unfair misrepresentation of the position and motives and intentions of the people of Kansas, but also for the very undignified amount of temper displays. The document most palpably breathes vengeance against the Free State men of Kansas because they have so persistently refused to acknowledge or submit to a government imposed upon them by a rabble rout of proslavery ruffians from Missouri. It is the government the President dignifies with the name of a legal government, and alleges perhaps twenty times that it was "authorized," and has been fully recognized by Congress, notwithstanding the House of Representatives of the last Congress passed a bill declaring all laws invalid, repudiating it utterly and entirely, and providing for a new election. This monstrous usurpation by the slaveholders the President again endorses, as the legal government of Kansas, and facetiously denounces as "revolutionary" and "disrespectful" every movement which the vast majority of the people have made in protestation against it. He declares that the people were "deceived" and "misled" when they indicated by their action a government and constitution as they desired, although it has never been put to operation, and was not designed to be until their rights and liberties could in no other way be maintained. "Rebels" against whom and what? Against a government acknowledged to have been forced upon them by armed ruffians living beyond their borders, and which was never sustained by one-tenth of the actual people of Kansas. "Rebels" against a set of unwholesome scoundrels who undertook to enact and enforce upon a free people as infamous and bloody a code of black laws as exists in the whole South.

The entire argument of the message, if we may dignify such a philippic with the name of argument, is based upon this one assumption—that the armed invasion from Missouri, acknowledged and known to be a wicked invasion—could and did establish a legal government over the people of Kansas, who were forcibly excluded from the polls, and that that government, thus established, must be implicitly obeyed, and the people must submit to it, notwithstanding all the enormities and frauds by which it was perpetuated, and now seeks to fasten a proslavery constitution upon the State of Kansas against the expressed opposition of 11,000 of her legal voters, when less than 3000 legal voters have assented to it. This is the popular sovereignty of the President. He will say nothing but the technical forms of law by which the government, by means of fraud and violence has established itself. He will say nothing but of acknowledging nothing but this. The infamous violence and fraud by which this first government was established has been judicially proved before an investigating committee of Congress—and yet the President says it was a legal government, and must be obeyed, and by other villainous untruths must be accepted as the voice of the people of Kansas.

We hope there is still virtue enough in Congress to reject the instrument, and to stamp with deserved ignominy the administration and the party which sustain it.

This last defense of fraud, violence and all proslavery villainy in Kansas, will but sicken the administration and the party still deeper in the estimation of the people. If it had been the determination of the President and his Cabinet to force this swindle upon the people of Kansas it would be carried out, the democratic party will be utterly ruined in every Free State. Such is the apprehension of democrats themselves, both here and elsewhere. Hardly a man of this party can be found in this vicinity, outside of the Custom House, who does not believe this. Very many of them openly declare that the administration is demoralized—that Mr. Buchanan must be utterly crushed by the proslavery influence at Washington, if he thinks the party can stand up under such a load. That it cannot do so they are well aware. And they must be convinced that the President has run him up to the slavery question, when they see him put forth for the northern people to read so utterly needless a repetition and endorsement of ultra proslavery doctrines as the following, which may be found in the closing paragraphs of the message. After asserting that the people may at any time amend their constitution, even if any amendment is prohibited by its previous to 1854, Mr. Buchanan says:

"It has been solemnly adjudged, by the highest judicial official that every citizen in Kansas is entitled to the protection of the United States. Kansas is therefore a Territory, and not a State, and as such is entitled to the same protection as any other Territory."

"It is the doctrine, and it is the duty of the Federal Government to maintain the territorial status of Kansas, and to prevent any attempt to convert it into a State."

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## LOCAL AND MAINE NEWS.

Approved by the Way and Court.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Clerks of the Court.

Hallway J. presiding.

January 20.

David A. Patten, Libr., vs. Anna E. Patten.

For divorce on the ground of adultery. The case occupied the Court several days. Several witnesses were introduced to prove overt criminal acts on the part of libelles. These witnesses were contradicted and discredited by the testimony of the libelle, who made an effort to show that she had better grounds for divorce than the libellant. Libelle 20 years of age and good looking. Libellant upwards of 30 and did not present so favorable an aspect.

The parties were married when the libelle was 15. If any indiscretion was proved, the crowd in attendance overlooked it, and the Jury ignored it. It takes uncorroborated testimony and enough of it to ruin the reputation of a young woman in the minds of a Penobscot Jury. They go the whole figure for the rights of women, as well as for the protection of their character. After the able summing up by Knowles for the wife, and Stewart for the husband, the Jury retired and in 18 minutes returned a verdict for the wife.

The libellant excepts to the ruling of the Judge. The Judge decreed a further allowance of \$50 to libelle, \$50 having been previously allowed.

The Jury was dismissed without day, and after the bail of the New Dockets, the Court adjourned to Tuesday afternoon.

February 2.

The Court heard motion, corrected the docket, &c.

February 3.

Bridge vs. Carson vs. Wm. Allen. The complainant alleges an indiscretion on her part, induced by the irresistible solicitations of the respondent, which resulted in an addition of one to the population of the city. Miss McCannock is a young lady of robust appearance, and was supported during the trial on either hand by two ladies of delicate aspect, evidently of foreign birth. She testified modestly, and in a manner to excite the sympathy of the large crowd of her countrymen present, who seemed to take a great interest in the case. The respondent—something of an Adonis—was present, and seemed to manifest some amusement at being brought up on so unattractive a charge.

Judgment for Plff.—Drf to pay \$70 and furnish one dollar per week for one year, and to give bonds to the Plff. and the city of Bangor in the sum of \$200, with sufficient sureties.

Maiborn for Plff. Knowles for Df.

At the annual communication of St. Andrew Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, viz:

Charles W. Small, W. M.  
Edwin P. Dilligence, S. W.  
Gideon Marton, J. W.  
David Martin, Treasurer.  
George E. Foster, Secretary.  
A. B. Morrison, S. D.  
F. A. Stubbs, J. D.  
S. M. Parer, S. S.  
Samuel E. Perkins, J. S.  
H. M. Plaford, Marshal.  
S. Everett, Tyler.

At the annual meeting of the Young Men's Bible Society, Feb. 1, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—J. S. Kimball.  
Vice President—J. S. Kimball.  
Secretary—R. P. Fitch.  
Auditor—E. H. Fogg.  
Executive Committee—J. L. Crosby, 1st Congregational Ch.; H. A. Butler, Hammond St. Ch.; J. G. Clark, Central Ch.; R. S. Morrison, Unitarian Ch.; A. M. E. Ch.; R. S. St. J. P. Jackson, M. E. Ch.; Union St. Ch.; J. J. Freeman, Universalist Ch.; Gardner Bredford, Free Will Baptist; Geo. Palmer, St. John's (Episcopal) Church.

A severe storm prevailed in Portland on Monday night and Tuesday. The steamer Forest City was obliged to put into Portland where her cable having parted, she went ashore. Would come off at high water.

The Front Iron Works at Calais, incorporated last year, have done an excellent season's work, as we learn from the St. Croix Herald. Some heavy jobs have been performed for the Calais and Bangor and the St. Andrews and Woodstock roads. One job for the latter company, embracing the manufacture of one or more passenger cars, amounted to \$15,000. About sixty men have been employed for the most part of the time. About \$2000 worth of castings per annum are made for the Portland Iron Works.

Gold discovered in New Brunswick. The New Brunswick says "quite a sensation has been created among our citizens during the past few days in consequence of the reported discovery of gold in Fairbairn, above South Bay, a few miles from Carleton. Numerous have gone out to search for the precious metal, and it is said that small quantities of the real stuff, and a few little nuggets, have been found."

The County expense of the County of Androscoggin for 1877 were about \$38,000. The County cash amounts to nearly \$100,000. This expense is mainly from the fact that the House within a year or two.

Frank Waterhouse. The barn of Capt. William and Sylvia Cook was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon, 27th Jan., with all its contents, consisting of 21 head of cattle, 15 to 20 tons of hay, wagon, sleigh, wheels, farming tools, &c.

Loss is estimated at \$1000, on which there was an insurance of \$300 in the Gilmanian Company.

A man named John G. Taylor is charged with setting fire to the barn, has been arrested before a Justice, and is committed to the Jail. —Bangor Democrat.

The Freeholders of Hallowell, we learn from the Orono, have not completed the best of the year.

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The County expense



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